



3) On Page 14-15, please substitute the paragraph starting on page 14 at line 16 with:

 --Examples of the hydrocarbon group(s) in the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" are those similar to the "hydrocarbon group" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted", which is represented by R^1 . Among these substituents, a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group are preferred. These examples may include the substituents as mentioned above for R^1 . Examples of the substituents in the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" include, for example, a lower alkoxy group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkoxy group such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, etc.), a halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine etc.), a lower alkyl group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc.), a lower alkenyl group (e.g., a C_{1-4} alkenyl group such as vinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, isobutenyl, etc.), an amino group, a hydroxy group, a cyano group, an amidino group etc. The hydrocarbon in "hydrocarbon which may be substituted" may have 1 to 3 substituent(s) as described above at any possible position.--

4) On Page 19, please substitute the paragraph starting at line 14 with:

 --The "N,N-di-substituted carbamoyl group" is a carbamoyl group having two substituents on the nitrogen atom. Examples of one of the substituents include the same as those of the above described "N-mono-substituted carbamoyl group" and examples of the other substituent include e.g. a lower alkyl group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.), a C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group (e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, etc.), a C_{7-10} aralkyl group (e.g., benzyl, phenethyl, etc., preferably phenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl group, etc.), etc. In addition, two substituents of the "N,N-di-substituted carbamoyl group" may form a cyclic aminocarbonyl group together with a nitrogen atom. Examples of said cyclic aminocarbonyl group include, e.g., 3 to 8-membered (preferably 5 or 6-membered) cyclic aminocarbonyl group such as 1-azetidinylicarbonyl, 1-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, 1-piperidinylcarbonyl, 4-morpholinylcarbonyl, 1-piperazinylcarbonyl and 1-piperazinylcarbonyl which may have a lower alkyl group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.), an aralkyl group (e.g., a C_{7-10} aralkyl group such as benzyl, phenethyl, etc.), an aryl group (e.g., a C_{6-10} aryl group such as phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, etc.), etc. at the 4-position.--